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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 11, 1922.
THE RAILROAD STRIKE
SOVIET "RELIEF" CAMPAIGN
WHO LOVES ALLEN'S INFANT?
THE BOSS OR THE PEOPLE
NON-PARTISAN RECOMMENDATIONS

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairylane Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
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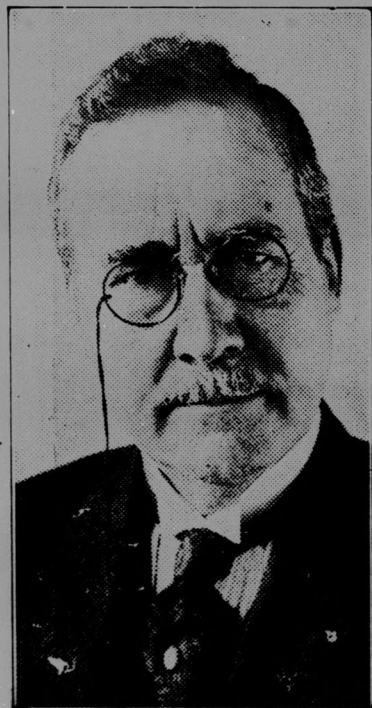
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Republican Candidate. Primary Election August 29th



Charles C. Moore, Republican candidate at the primaries August 29th for United States Senator, is best known as the president and builder of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, the exposition which was built without a single labor disturbance, and that was the first exposition in history to pay dividends back to the general public which subscribed for the original stock.

He is an engineer, farmer, stock raiser, and olive grower who has employed during his many years of business and agricultural activities many thousands of working men and who has never been involved in any difficulties with organized labor. His record in this respect is clear.

During the construction of the mills and power plants at Tonopah the American Federation of Labor came to Moore's support in the most serious labor difficulties he was ever threatened with in his twenty-eight years of association with labor. I. W. W. agitators tried to stir up the workmen on the job and the American Federation of Labor gave its support to Moore and the job was finished without trouble.

The size of the Moore payroll varies from between 200 and 3000 men, depending on the work under way. Moore's clean record on labor has been maintained in spite of the many labor disturbances which have occurred during the past few years.

With the beginning of the war Charles C. Moore issued a standing order that all employees of his concern who went into war service should have paid to them the difference between their service pay and the salary paid to them by his company. This rule was effective during the entire war period.

In his platform Moore says:

"I favor legislation which will effectively restrain Oriental immigration and protect our wage earners from Oriental or other cheap labor.

"Being personally engaged in the production of California agricultural and horticultural products, I realize that the future prosperity and growth of our State depend most largely upon these industries and therefore I favor a tariff which will give them full and ample protection.

"I will support and vote for any constitutional amendment or law necessary to prevent the exploitation of child labor."

Charles C. Moore is an able, progressive and constructive Californian, who formerly was a supporter of Hiram Johnson, but who opposed Johnson for the latter's opposition to the Four Power treaty, believing as he did that that treaty was the best guarantee for world peace.

Northern California Headquarters of Charles C. Moore for United States Senator
214 Crocker Building, San Francisco

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922

No. 28

The Railroad Strike

By Clint C. Houston.

By International Labor News Service.

President Harding's plan to settle the railroad strike has failed. He is out of luck.

Neither the coal barons nor the railroad magnates appear to give his peace formulas serious consideration and labor has not accepted them with any degree of fervor. Perhaps it is because they do not contain ingredients requisite to cure industrial ills. The President has offered nothing that reaches the root of the disease. He merely seeks to soothe and palliate for the moment. He thinks only in terms of political expediency.

Representatives of the striking shopmen, in session here for two days, voted to accept the President's plan as a preliminary basis to a settlement. This action was purely one of policy, for the proposal held out no assurance to the strikers that they would obtain better conditions than were vouchsafed them on July 1, when they quit the shops. The President's plan would have the men return to work, leaving them to the tender mercies of the Railroad Labor Board, the same tribunal which has been kicking railroad employees in the stomach for the past two years and four months.

Railroad executives, in a one-day session at New York, summarily rejected the plan, basing their action on the "great wrong that would be done scabs and strikebreakers" if they were denied seniority rights guaranteed them by the Railroad Labor Board in the "outlaw" resolution of July 3, which is quoted at length in support of their position.

Thus does the spite resolution of Governor Hooper, chairman of the Labor Board, again serve as a club in the hands of the managers. This is the first time, thanks to him, that seniority rights have ever been made a subject of contention in the settlement of a railroad strike. In May, 1910, 1428 machinists struck in the shops of the Missouri Pacific. By the time the strike was settled in December of that year 11,327 "mechanics" had been employed to fill their places. The management did not request that even one of these recruits should be kept in the shops. It was a good riddance, just as it would be in the present instance.

Officials of the railway employees department, presidents of the six federated shop crafts and the division committeemen from all parts of the United States, in session this week, declared that the strike would now be carried on under a greater head of steam. No weakness was reported from any direction. Telegrams were sent to all locals to carry on with vigor. "More than 600,000 coal miners have been out for four months and they are all alive," was the way one official put it. The United Mine Workers' membership is 117,000 greater than on April 1. The shopmen can and will make a similar record if necessary to win this strike. It becomes more and more evident that this strike will have to be settled by direct negotiations between employee and employer, impelled by the economic power of the organized workers. The Labor Board, a tribunal set up by Congress, and the President of the United States with all his supposed influence has failed. There yet remains the chance that President Harding may take over the roads and operate them in the interest of the public. He is clothed with the legal authority to perform this

major operation. All he needs is the will to do.

In the meantime transportation grows increasingly groggy. Roundhouses are full of maimed locomotives and side tracks are clogged with bad order cars. Trains are being annulled every day. Passenger schedules on most lines cannot be maintained. Troops are on guard in eight states. Injunctions continue to be issued for the asking.

Yet this is one of the most orderly strikes of magnitude in all industrial history. The shopmen know they can win by holding firm. Millions of dollars are being uselessly spent by the carriers in recruiting the strikebreakers who are not mechanics. This is hard on the stockholders and the people who pay the freight. Not a single engine was turned out of the Illinois Central back shops in Chicago during the month of July, where it was claimed 1200 "mechanics" had been recruited. This is true of other roads here and elsewhere.

These strikebreakers are paid the 70 cents an hour awarded by the board as a "just and reasonable wage," 30 cents more as a bonus, housed and fed by the railroad companies. This pay includes all traveling time, and thousands of hitherto unemployed men are "seeing America" de luxe at the expense of the railroad corporations and are guaranteed seniority rights by the Labor Board.

Responsibility for the strike and the present chaotic conditions in the railway industry rests primarily upon the Railroad Labor Board and its chairman, Governor Ben W. Hooper, who admits that he owes his appointment to the fact that he "knew nothing about railroading." He is a jack-leg lawyer politician who once upon a time was accidentally elected governor of Tennessee when the Democratic party placed two candidates in the field. And this is the man who, by grace of the Cummins-Esch law, is clothed with legal authority to say how 2,000,000 railroad workers and their families should live. It's a gruesome tragedy.

Twenty thousand surface and elevated street car employees went on strike in Chicago Tuesday morning. Not a car has moved in two days. The strike is the result of a 20 per cent wage cut, put into effect by the traction magnates to recompense them for a fare reduction from 8 to 7 cents. This added to the 85,000 railroad workers on strike here, gives Chicago an easy lead as the world's greatest "struck" city. No attempt has been thus far made to operate with strikebreakers and there is no disorder. The employees offered to compromise on a 10 per cent wage reduction, which was refused.

MUST OBEY LAW.

"You seem to assume that while others obey the law you can disregard the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State, and that it is an impertinence on our part to expect you to obey them," said Mayor Short of Sioux City, Iowa, in an open letter to J. L. Riley, superintendent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, who charged the mayor with ignoring appeals to protect the railroad's property.

"I challenge you to name a single case to substantiate your statement," said the mayor.

SOVIET "RELIEF" CAMPAIGN.

By International Labor News Service.

Charges that funds collected for famine relief by the organization calling itself the Friends of Soviet Russia have been diverted to other purposes have been made by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

Upon issuance of his first statement Cahan was challenged by the treasurer of the Friends of Soviet Russia to retract or prove his statements, whereupon Cahan replied with a more specific declaration.

An interview published in the Forward with Dr. Jacob Hartman, treasurer of the fund, sets forth that of \$600,000 collected, only \$2185 went for food shipments to Russia and that \$15,000 was "in process of transmission to Germany." The sum of \$410,900 was turned over to the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, which consists mainly of officials of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

It will be remembered that International Labor News Service at the beginning of the campaign showed the character of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee and asserted that the alleged relief campaign had much more the character of a propaganda campaign.

In his latest statement Editor Cahan, one of the leaders of the Jewish socialist movement, has this to say:

"If Dr. Jacob Hartman (Treasurer of the Friends of Soviet Russia) considers my former charges too vague as a basis of action against me, I shall be glad to accommodate him by a more specific statement. Here it is:

"I charge that the persons who manage the funds collected by the Friends of Soviet Russia are diverting substantial parts of such funds from the purposes for which they were collected; that considerable sums of money collected for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia have been used for the support of the communist press in the guise of payments for advertisements and that other sums have been wasted in the payment of salaries to communist agitators who are thus enabled to give much of their time to the work of disrupting the labor movement.

"I charge that these acts constitute a flagrant and shameful breach of trust."

Mr. Cahan asserted that thousands of dollars were being spent by the Friends of Soviet Russia for page and half-page advertisements in Communist magazines that have practically no circulation. The most widely circulated of these publications, he said, was the New Yorker Volkszeitung, a German Communist daily with a circulation of about 5000, while the other Communist papers like Iskra, The Labor Herald (conducted by W. Z. Foster) and Communist sheets in Polish, Lithuanian and other foreign languages merely circulated from 100 to 300 copies each.

"Instead of stabbing Soviet Russia, as alleged by the so-called Friends of Soviet Russia," Mr. Cahan added, "I am trying to help save the famine-stricken people from those who have robbed them. If an American contributes \$5 to help save Russian lives will he be satisfied to have some of the money spent here in Communist propaganda?

"The Friends of Soviet Russia cannot dodge

the issue. They will have to render a complete public accounting of the \$600,000 they have collected. They will have to make public the receipts from all of their 250 branches in the United States and the disbursements of these locals, as the accountant of the organization, in his certificate, states that the financial statements published in the July issue of Soviet Russia do not include receipts and disbursements of affiliated locals.

"The Friends of Soviet Russia have not answered the charge that they are spending \$1000 a month as a subsidy to the publication Soviet Russia, a propaganda publication that has nothing to do with the famine."

ORPHEUM.

Roscoe Ails is one of the greatest, most cyclonic comedians in the world; a newcomer to the West who will cause a furore; with a great company, which includes clever Kate Pullman. You'll laugh until your sides ache at Tom Smith. Princess Wah-Letka is a remarkable woman, who can read your mind and can foresee future events, and who will prove it to the satisfaction of press, public and scientists. Joe Rolley is the funniest blackface comic who's ever been here. Gus Edwards, for his final week here, is going to put on another Re-Vue which has never before been equalled; all new—costumes, numbers and some more surprises. Laurel Lee, "The Chummy Chatterer," has pep, personality and ability. Kerekjarto is a genius of the violin who was such a success upon his last appearance here that the management was forced to bring him back for a return engagement of one week only. Heras & Wells are backyard entertainers and offer a great novelty.

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LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held August 2, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President Coakley, with all officers present except J. C. Crawford and J. Frankenstein.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Credentials received from Federal Employees. Moved and seconded credentials be received and delegate seated. Moved and seconded delegates from Upholsterers be seated pending arrival of credentials; motion carried.

Communications—From Allied Printing Trades in regard to printing of Castro Theatre, referred to Secretary. From Building Trades sending a letter from Merchants and Farmers Bank of Los Angeles in regard to State Water and Power Act using the union label on printing; referred to Labor Clarion.

Reports of Unions—Cooks' Helpers No. 110—They are still fighting White Lunch, Boos Bros, Sunset, Compton's and Chris's at Sixth and Market; look for the house card in all restaurants. Upholsterers—Business good; Crescent Feather and the Continental still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Piggly-Wiggly stores unfair; demand button of clerk. Labor Publicity Committee will hold a meeting Friday evening, in the office of the Labor Temple. Cigarmakers—Business slack; ask a demand for the "blue label" when buying cigars. Miss Van Camps, El Primo and Miss Calif brands of cigars are still unfair. Cooks No. 44—Business good. Pressmen No. 24—Business good. Garment Workers No. 131—Business good. Glove Workers—Business good; ask a demand for label when buying gloves. Teamsters No. 85—Business good; all members working. Butchers No. 115—Business good; ask demand for the working button.

Good of the Section—Brother Lively gave an interesting talk on the union label. President Coakley impressed on those present the value of demanding the union label on all things we buy. Moved and seconded we grant Harry Ryan the floor for five minutes; motion carried. Sister Fosen of the Grocery Clerks spoke on the importance of forming an auxiliary and demanding and buying nothing but union-made goods served by union clerks. Moved and seconded that we circulate a petition amongst the women present to sign for the formation of the Auxiliary to the Section; motion carried.

Trustees reported favorable on the bills; same ordered paid.

Dues, \$26.50; Agent Fund, \$12.69; Total, \$39.19. Disbursements, \$49.00.

We adjourned to the banquet room to partake of light refreshments. The banquet room was overcrowded. President Hollis of the Labor Council and Secretary O'Connell spoke of the value of the label, and impressed upon all those present the great importance of demanding union labeled goods. Brother Mullen of the Labor Clarion impressed upon those present at the meeting the great weapon the label was when we demand it. Brother Wm. T. Bonsor of the Office Employees spoke and told the delegates to be consistent in demanding the label. Roe A. Baker of the Barbers told of the importance of the work the Label Section was trying to do, and urged upon all those present to stand behind the Section and attend their meetings.

One of the most outstanding features of the meeting was the forming of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Fourteen women signed the roll and pledged to bring more women at the next meeting of the Section.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 11:45 to meet again on August 16, 1922.

Don't forget to attend the Label Rally to be held on August 30th.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

A guilty conscience and an insincere trade unionist are very similar—they never feel secure. Demand the label.



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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Australia: Idle Lumber Mills.—The managers of Australian lumber mills, a number of which are closed, claim that their idleness is principally due to the 44-hour working week and the high wages demanded by employees. The 44-hour week was fixed nine months ago by the court, and the Federal Attorney General is being requested by a deputation of lumber merchants to take steps looking to the creation of a full arbitration court to consider the question of hours in the lumber industry.

Lost Working Days.—The number of working days lost in New South Wales as a result of strikes during the quarter ending in March, 1922, was 155,724 less than the number for the same quarter of the preceding year. The number of workers involved in strikes during these respective periods was reduced by 61,170.

Cuba: Railroad Strike.—The strike of employees of the United Railways of Havana, which became active on June 27, suspending all traffic in the Havana district, was terminated on June 28 when the Railway Company acceded to some of the demands of the employees by changing the proposed reductions in wages for the special divisions affected.

England: Engineering Dispute.—By a vote of 75,478 to 39,423, members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union accepted the employers' terms of settlement of the engineering dispute which began about three months ago.

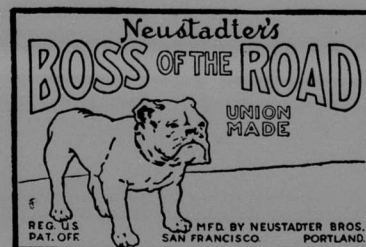
France: Eight-Hour Law.—The Union of Metallurgical and Mining Industries has petitioned the Minister of Labor for a revision of the Eight-Hour Law of August 9, 1920, on the ground that it does not permit of intense production during the busy season; while, on the other hand, the General Federation of Labor has started a petition in defense of the Eight-Hour Law and its strict application.

Unemployment.—The municipal employment bureau of Lyons recently suspended its relief funds distribution to persons out of work. Such action strongly corroborates the report that local unemployment is reduced to normalcy.

Germany: Industrial Accidents.—In its issue of June 10, 1922, the Holzarbeiter Zeitung published accident statistics of the Federal Insurance Bureau showing that in 1920 there were 591,922 industrial accidents, of which 9338 were fatal, as compared with 575,474 accidents and 10,189 fatalities in 1919. For comparative purposes the total number of insured workmen of Germany are computed as being 25,603,293 and 24,709,708 for 1920 and 1919, respectively, and it is suggested that strict enforcement of the eight-hour-day law is responsible for the reduction in the number of accidents since 1918.

Italy: Emigration.—Of the 15,054 emigrants who left Italy during the first trimester of 1922, for overseas countries, 2560 were destined to the United States, according to the Finanza Italiana of June 10, 1922.

Norway: Unemployment.—Official statistics show that unemployment had decreased, at the close of May, 1922, to 24,000, as compared with 43,000 for April and 44,900 for March, 1922.



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are advertising in your paper and carry union goods. They want your trade. Give them your support.

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hat, be coming to—"

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922.

The government of Japan has announced that it proposes to bring about greater economy in government circles, and as a first move in that direction it has determined to do away with vacations for government employees. Will anyone now dare to say that Japan is not in harmony with modern civilization—at any rate with American civilization? It has long been the common practice in this country when plans for economy are on the tapis to put the burden upon the backs of the workers.

We are living in a wonderful age, an age wherein the individual seriously holds that the salvation of the world depends upon the following out of his ideas. The same thing applies to groups, the engineers, for instance, maintaining that they are about the only people in the world capable of mapping out a program under which the people may live happily and intelligently, and then comes the legal profession, now in session in this city, telling the people the kind of laws they should have and how much better off society would be were the lawyers to have their way about things. But while the doctors and engineers and lawyers debate the subject of government, the politician, born to the part, actually governs according to his own ideas and the debate brigade must help pay his bills.

Only a few days ago we heard a candidate for public office complain about the expenditure for governmental purposes and then straightaway suggest that the first place to begin to curtail would be found in the educational department, the idea being that our higher educational institutions were being crowded with students. He did not say that he would place a limit upon the number of students that would be taken into the State University each year, but that seemed to be what he had in mind. It may be true that many go to such institutions who are not capable of being benefited by such opportunities, but a limitation of numbers would not correct this difficulty, and it might result in depriving opportunities to many very worthy students. In a country like ours we cannot afford to close the door of opportunity to any deserving individual, and it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that the people are willing to provide the means so that no one need be denied the privilege of gaining all the education of which he is capable. The future of the Nation depends upon such a policy being maintained.

The Boss or the People

Ever since California adopted the progressive instruments known as the direct primary, the initiative, the referendum and the recall there has been murmuring and bitter criticism from those who under the old scheme of things were able to control governmental affairs in this State, and that criticism has been kept up with such consistency and determination that many of the political manipulators have become so emboldened as to seriously propose to the people that they start on the road to wiping out these measures which have enabled the voters to have a voice in determining the persons and the laws under which they desire to live. The primary elections throughout the country during the past two months have served to persuade the bosses that if they do not soon get rid of the direct primary law they will have nothing in the way of power left to them. Without the primary law Pinchot never could have been nominated for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket, Brookheart could not possibly have gained the nomination for United States Senator in the State of Iowa, nor would there have been in evidence the upsets in Indiana, North Dakota and Nebraska. These elections indicated as nothing else could that the people are aroused to the necessity of taking an effective hand in nominating candidates for office, and such action is never music to the ears of those who have been in the habit of dictating both candidates and governmental policies.

So confident are the bosses that a period of reaction has definitely set in that they are endeavoring to give it momentum this fall by presenting to the voters a proposition to increase the number of signatures required on initiative petitions in order to get measures on the ballot. This proposal is to be a feeler to determine how far the people are willing to go on the road toward yielding their power to the scheming bosses. They are telling us that it is too easy to get measures on the ballot with the number of signatures required at present and that it will, therefore, be a wise move to double the number necessary in order to protect ourselves from the fanatics who now cause us to do unnecessary thinking concerning some of the laws they present to us to pass upon and strange as it may seem, there are well-meaning individuals who are inclined to agree with them in this contention, and as a consequence the bosses are smiling broadly and beaming with hope.

The situation is such that it behooves all progressive, forward-looking citizens in the State of California to sit up and take notice of events as they are shaping themselves just now. If they do not they are more than likely to find themselves back in the clutches of the schemers that it took them nearly half a century to shake off their backs, and if they get a new grip they will ride the people without mercy for another long term of years. Under present conditions the people can control their own affairs if they so desire, but if the perpetrators of the plan to practically nullify the initiative law by increasing the number of signatures required are given a start in the backward direction by favorable action upon their proposal it will be difficult to stop them before they have succeeded in plunging us a long way back on the road over which we so laboriously struggled from the year 1900 to 1922.

The labor movement is advising those affiliated with it in every State in the Union to be alert and watchful this year and to vote against every measure that has for its purpose the taking of power out of the hands of voters. The proposal to increase the number of signatures required to place measures upon the ballot in the State of California comes clearly within this category and every member of a union and every citizen who believes in the right of the people to govern themselves should make a note of this fact now in order to be sure to vote against the scheme at the November election. Keep the matter in mind and call it to the attention of your friends and acquaintances.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If you want to see the labor movement succeed, do something to help it along. If you want to see it fail, do nothing and you will contribute toward that end. The demanding of the union label on the articles you purchase is a simple and easy way to be helpful to yourself as well as to the movement. The member of a union who will not do that much has little claim to being a trade unionist, and no claim whatever as to loyalty to his fellow workers. During these trying times the label is absolutely the most potent instrument of strength in the hands of the organized workers and should be used on every available occasion.

Those who contend that the Government ought to see to it that when the people need coal and transportation they shall get it may be right, but when they insist that a part of the people have the right to be served by compelling another element to render the service without regard for justice to that element we rise to protest. There are other and fairer ways of dealing with the situation. One way would be for the Government to take over the coal mines and the railroads and operate them to the benefit of all the people rather than to leave them in the control of a few to be operated for the gain of the few. While fair and reasonable avenues are open no administration can justify itself in assuming the position that the workers must be compelled to furnish service whether they desire to do so or not. In other words, there is no necessity for enslaving anybody in order to bring about a square deal to the public. The public cannot expect to neglect its duty to the workers and still insist upon them rendering the service desired. If the public has rights in the premises it also has duties relating thereto that cannot be escaped.

One of the greatest hindrances to a proper solution of the problem of unemployment is to be found in the fee-charging employment agencies. The larger the labor turnover the larger the volume of business they do, and when workers are scarce they must reduce their fees in order to attract the toilers to their offices because none of the fee is collected from the employer. On the other hand, when there are two or more workers looking for every job they can charge about what they desire and collect from those in need of employment. This being true it follows that there is a public interest involved in the matter, and one that spreads broadly over the field in one way or another and is not by any means confined to one class of our citizenship. The subject is of such interest that no one interested in public welfare should look on with placid indifference. A forceful demand should be made upon the next session of the California Legislature for the enactment of measures that will at least minimize the harmful effects of the existence of fee-collecting employment agencies and provide for so equipping the free public agencies as to enable them to function more effectively in the future than they have been able to do in the past. Here is a place where money can be profitably expended. The fee-charging agencies ought to be put out of business, but since that cannot be legally done according to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the next best thing to do is to provide a maximum limit to the fee that may be charged, and to induce the Legislature to pass such a law the pressure of public opinion is absolutely necessary because the agencies have an organization that makes itself felt whenever proposals are made to regulate the employment agency business, and heretofore it has been able to defeat attempts at proper and effective regulation by law.

WIT AT RANDOM

"And have you a father?" asked the charity worker of a ragged urchin.
 "Nope," he replied, "pa died of exposure."
 "Poor man! How did it happen?"
 "Another guy snitched, and they hung him."—Tiger (Princeton) Leather Workers' Journal.

A long, hungry-looking individual "butted in" on the waiting line at the Sacramento Northern ticket window and the men who were in a hurry glowered.

"I want a ticket to Marysville," said the man, and he put fifty cents under the wicket.

"You can't go to Marysville for fifty cents," returned the ticket seller.

"Well, then," asked the man, "where can I go for fifty cents?"

And each of the fourteen men in the waiting line told him where he could go.—Sacramento Tribune.

Miss Flap—She swears that no young man's lips have ever touched hers.

Miss Flip—Well, that's enough to make any girl swear, I think.—New York Sun.

A well-known professor of science, whose absent-mindedness was widely known throughout the district where he lived, returned home from a lecture one night still pondering deeply upon the subject which had been under discussion.

As he entered his room he thought he heard a noise, which apparently came from under the bed. He paused for a moment to listen.

"Is there anyone here?" he asked.

The intruder knew his peculiarities. "No, professor," he answered.

"Strange! strange!" muttered the professor. "I was almost certain I heard someone under the bed."

A little girl of five was entertaining the callers while her mother was getting ready. One of the ladies remarked to the other with a significant look, "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y," spelling the last word.

"No," said the child, quickly, "but awful s-m-a-r-t."—Boston Transcript.

Passenger—I say, driver, what is the average life of a locomotive?

Driver—Oh, about thirty years, sir.

Passenger—I should think such a tough-looking thing would last longer than that.

Driver—Well, perhaps it would, sir, if it didn't smoke so much.—Congregationalist.

"Don't be afraid," said an aviator to a timid passenger. "All you have to do is sit quiet."

"I know all about that," retorted the passenger. "But suppose something happens and we begin to fall?"

"Oh, in that case," the aviator reassured him, "you are to grasp the first solid thing we pass and hold tight."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Doctor, if there is anything the matter with me don't frighten me half to death by giving it a long scientific name. Just tell me what it is in plain English."

"Well, sir, to be frank, you are lazy."

"Thank you, doctor. Now tell me the scientific name for it. I've got to report to the missus."

First Cannibal—Our chief has hay fever.

Second Cannibal—What brought it on?

First Cannibal—He ate a grass widow.—Journal American Medical Association.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEVER MIND.

Whatever your work and whatever its worth,
 No matter how strong or clever,
 Someone will sneer if you pause to hear,
 And scoff at your best endeavor.
 For the target art has a broad expanse,
 And wherever you chance to hit it,
 Though close be your aim to the bull's-eye fame,
 There are those who will never admit it.

Though the house applauds while the artist plays,
 And a smiling world adores him,
 Somebody is there with an ennuied air
 To say that the acting bores him.
 For the tower of art has a lofty spire
 With many a stair and landing,
 And those who climb seem small oftime
 To one at the bottom standing.

So work along in your chosen niche
 With a steady purpose to nerve you;
 Let nothing men say who pass your way
 Relax your courage or swerve you.
 The idle will flock by the Temple of Art
 For just the pleasure of gazing,
 But climb to the top and do not stop
 Though they may not all be praising.
 —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WHO LOVE'S ALLEN'S INFANT?

When the Kansas Court was engaged in the work of making wage cuts stick by force of law the Associated Industries, an association of reactionary employers, filled the press with praise and propaganda in favor of similar institutions in other states. Didn't it put the workmen where they belonged, didn't it reduce wages, and didn't it protect a mythical public by prohibiting strikes?

Now the time has come when the court is convinced that there is a limit to wage cutting, at least for women. It is a paternalistic and humanitarian attitude. But the Associated Industries does not agree that the court can put a limit on wage cutting, even for women, unless it can be proved that the wage is so low that it results in immoral or unwholesome living conditions. That is the standard which the employers of Kansas believe in—some of them. So they have filed suit, through individual members, to test the scope and limitations of the law under which minimum wage awards for women workers were made by the court.

Here is what the secretary of the Associated industries says:

"To date we have spent \$12,000 in real money—aside from a great deal of time and effort—in perfecting a complete record in the case. Legal authority of the court to fix this wage or to take up the question is the basis of contention in the friendly test suit."

Perhaps the employers will be able to convince Kansas that Governor Allen was on the wrong track when he tried to fasten an anti-strike law on the American workmen. It doesn't work in any direction, it seems. Who is there now to claim the child of Allen's brain and give it a home?

TEACHERS' LOW WAGES.

One-third of the teachers in cities of 2500 to 10,000 population are teaching for less than \$1000 a year, and one-half of the elementary teachers in this group of cities receive less than \$1097 a year, says the United States Bureau of Education.

In the group of cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population conditions are somewhat better, but even in this group 15 per cent of the teachers receive less than \$1000 a year. In cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population, 7 per cent of the teachers have not advanced to the \$1000 class. In cities of 100,000 or more population comparatively few teachers receive less than \$1200 a year.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

W. P. ("Pat") Davis of the Daily News Chapel and Mrs. Davis and their niece are "bubbling" through the southern part of California. Mr. Davis' three weeks' vacation began a week ago.

Information has been received in San Francisco to the effect that "Big Six" has agreed with the New York Newspaper Publishers' Association for an extension of the present agreement and wage scale to January 1, 1924. The New York scale is \$55, \$58 and \$61 for a forty-five hour week.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company was the host of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen at its August meeting last Monday night. Mr. Ross Draper, an affiliate of the Typographical Union, who has just returned from an inspection of the Mergenthaler factory at Brooklyn, N. Y., gave an interesting description of the immense enterprise, a review of its origin and intimate sketches of its principal officers. Near the close of Mr. Draper's address he called attention to a cabinet showing the numerous and intricate operations through which matrices pass before they are ready for use. A model 24 linotype, which has four main and four auxiliary magazines, the latest and most costly product of the company, was demonstrated and its multiplicity of capabilities explained by one of the Mergenthaler experts. Other parts of the plant, including the school of instruction conducted by the company, were visited by members of the Craftsmen's Club, and the evening's program was voted by those present as a very interesting and instructive one.

The trophy cup won by the local Club of Printing House Craftsmen at the San Diego convention of the Pacific Coast Ad Clubs last June is on exhibition in the window of the Underwood Typewriter Company's display room at 525 Market street.

The funeral of Maud A. Richards, wife of Frank J. Richards of the Chronicle proofroom, and mother of Frank J., Jr., John Kenneth and the late Gertrude Genevieve Richards, was held last Friday from St. James Church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. Mrs. Richards had not enjoyed good health since the demise of her daughter about a year ago. Her death, however, is attributed to a complication of ailments which followed an attack of influenza she suffered a few months ago.

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Mr. Richards and his family have the sympathy of their large circle of acquaintances in the Typographical Union.

William Kramer, a pioneer linotype operator on the Los Angeles Record, is in the city for a few days, visiting the large number of friends he has here. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kramer.

Call-Post Chapel Personal:—Ross Wilson and family are vacationing on the Russian River.—George C. Bigler has been giving his entire personal attention to his "farm" down Palo Alto way the last month.—Parley Adams is enjoying a much needed rest; he hasn't participated in the strenuous game of newspaper printing for a fortnight.—Charlie Staples shouldered his trusty 30-45 last week and took a ramble through the territory surrounding Livermore in search of the fleet-footed antlers. He brought back thirty pounds of "swell" venison, but declined to state how much it cost him per pound.

Mrs. A. A. Abbey, mother of Mrs. Jane Abbey-Diebold of the Call-Post, has returned to San Francisco, after a visit of several months in Portland, Ore. Mrs. Abbey's home is in Washington, Iowa, but the luring wonders of the Golden State have so appealed to her that she has almost decided to claim California as her future home.

Included in the New York correspondence of the June, 1922, number of the Typographical Journal was this item:

"On May 17, the Federal night chapel, one of the largest book and job offices in New York, at the regular chapel meeting sprang a surprise on its retiring chairman in presenting him with a leather suitcase, an umbrella, toilet set and a leather wallet, a box of Havana cigars and a portfolio with the annexed heading, 'An Appreciation,' signed by every member of the chapel and its apprentices, reading as follows:

"To Robert H. Oestricher, Chairman Federal Night Chapel: For two years (two terms) you have been the chairman of the largest book and job chapel in New York City, and for many years previous you have been the co-worker of many of us. Your jovial disposition and friendly smile have lightened many burdens and cured many a grouch. Your fame is not confined to the precincts of the Federal night side—most of us heard of the large chairman with the large heart and large ways before our advent in the chapel.

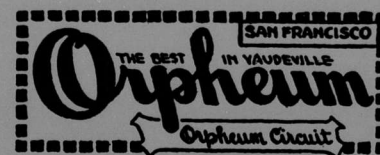
"This chapel, consisting as it does of a hetero-

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JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent
per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

geneous conglomeration from all parts of the United States and Canada, yes, even Europe, necessarily has a multiplicity of opinions on all questions concerning the chapel—through all of which you come up smiling!

"It has seldom been the lot of any chairman to pass through a more strenuous year than that of your last in office. During this time you have collected thousands of dollars without the loss of one cent, and, more remarkable, nary a grumble!

"For this do we salute you! May your girth be exceeded only by the length of your days among us! THE FEDERAL NIGHT CHAPEL.

"Temporary chairman from February 15, 1920, to May 20, 1920; on May 20, 1920, unanimously elected chairman; served two terms, to May 20, 1922."

"Kid' Homan, a natural born humorist, was the speaker for the occasion. The chairman starts on a three months' vacation the latter part of June, and will stop at Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Portland, Ore., and from there down the Coast to San Francisco to clear up some business matters, and on his return will stop in Texas for several weeks to clear up a large real estate transaction for a member of his family. We hope he will return to us with all his faculties improved, as at 64 years of age he is the equal of any youngster in the matter of production, notwithstanding his 250 pounds he carries around the composing room at night."

Mr. Oestricher reached San Francisco on his trip around the country almost a fortnight ago. He will leave this city next Monday, bound for El Paso, Texas. His impressions of San Francisco are so good they should be made a matter of record. Here they are:

About a week ago the writer landed on the shores of the "Golden Gate," and, while he had always heard of the beautiful flowers and palm trees which dotted the yards of almost every house, was mystified when he crossed a street and looked, to see nothing but palms for thirty to forty blocks—a sight never to be forgotten, as in New York one has to go to a nursery or one of our parks, and then only in the hot-houses

connected therewith, to see one palm. I have been up your mountains; went up both in street cars and autos, and in many instances gazed in wonderment at what looked to me like "sure destruction," often standing but one inch from an edge from which you could be tumbled into the canyons hundreds of feet below.

One of the many interesting features which has engrossed my attention was the four lines of trolleys running up and down Market street. I wondered how the average fat man could manage to squeeze between the two parallel lines—in fact, I always stood a good ways off, for I don't believe in having my avoirdupois reduced by a squeezing process. It is a source of wonderment to me how some of the motormen survive this ordeal, as their nerves must be always high tensioned.

The writer has had very little time to look into the political or labor agitation in San Francisco, but, with the wise heads in control, all legislation affecting the masses will surely be adjusted amicably.

The people with whom the writer has been brought in contact during his short stay have been courteous and shown him every consideration possible, and sure will be appreciated and spoken of when he returns to New York, and will always boost San Francisco as the one best place to live in, as the climate is the most wonderful in the United States. When I left New York, the boys presented me with a handsome silk umbrella, stating I would have to use it—but the "rainmaker" has evidently gone asleep, or, not having much work to do here, has thrown up his job and gone elsewhere.

Prohibition in San Francisco is a farce, just as it is everywhere. I have noted the remarks of one of your judges relative thereto. No doubt, when the umbrella was presented to me, the donors were laboring under the delusion that San Francisco was the "wettest town" in the West.

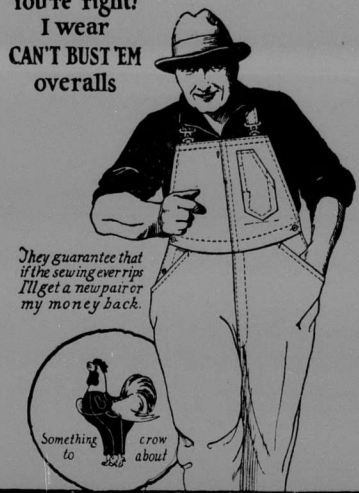
There is only one way for the boys who want prohibition repealed: Make every candidate running for Senate or Assembly pledge his or her word to vote to abolish the Volstead Act. To my mind "prohibition" has created more drunkards than the old swinging door ever did. While the writer is not a teetotaler, he does not see why the rich man has his cellar full and the hard-working, decent laboring man should be denied the right to his "little pint of beer," after a hard day's work.

Last Sunday your Golden Gate Park, with its myriad devices for entertaining the future generation, engrossed the writer's attention. I was charmed by the many methods employed to develop the lungs and muscles of the youngsters, and felt almost like going in and romping with them.

The massive trees in the park, in many instances, form "fairy-like grottoes"—which we often read about in fairy tales when we were youngsters.

On Monday, after a day's autoing around Mt. Tamalpais, seeing a country full of the most interesting canyons and gorges, I caught the Stockton boat, and was sorely disappointed at not being able to secure a berth, and, like the "printer of old," had to sleep in a chair or doze off on a hard bench on the side of the steamer; and in my dreams thought of the good old bed on "Market street," which in the next ten years is

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Monte Cristo, 10c size, each.....5c	Monte Cristo Per- fecto Finos, 12 1/2c size, 4 for 25c
50 in box.....\$2.45	50 in box.....\$2.95
Monte Cristo Bon Tons and Liber- ties, 15c size, 50 in box.....\$3.45	Monte Cristo Cor- onas, Majesties and Mercedes, 15c size, 3 for.....25c
2 for.....15c	50 in box.....\$3.95

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destined to become the leading business thoroughfare, as business is steadily growing westward.

My numerous visits to the newspapers in San Francisco were attended by several surprises, as I found many old friends from the East and other parts who gave me a real "at home" feeling and took away that lonesomeness one usually has when among strangers.

While in Colorado Springs the writer stopped off to see one of the grandest institutions that the laboring world today possesses—the Union Printers Home—an honor to the craft, and an object lesson that should be followed by all other craftsmen—the looking out for a place for their fellow workmen who, when they reach an age when incapacitated for further work, the poorhouse will not be darkened by their shadows. It is surely inconceivable why other trades do not get into line and have such homes; they do not cost much individually, and small weekly payments, taken collectively, will easily start the enterprise.

When among your down-town buildings, where the rush and bustle of the city is largely transacted, the writer felt as though he were back in New York. When departing for Texas next week I surely will have cause to regret the many kind friends I will have to leave, but will always be "a booster for San Francisco." When the writer gets back East and tells the folks there that geraniums, which grow only a foot high there, are used for hedges around the fences and grow six feet tall here; and oleanders grow like oak trees, dahlia roses are as large as soup plates, they will think prevarication is my long suit.

My Thursday morning trip to Daly City was a wonderful time-killer, but repaid me for the time spent, as the scenery and houses built on the hillsides were sources of wonderment to me. How do the folks climb up to them? Strange

to say, I found very few stout people out Daly City way. Hill climbing must certainly keep one from gaining weight. Were it like New York's winters, they would be compelled to sleep in the valleys or install escalators to pull them up to their 45-degree homes—and some even more.

On my return trip I stopped at the Mint at Fifth and Mission streets, and, while there was plenty of money in sight, it was hard to get.

I have handled more "cart wheels," i. e., silver dollars, these last two weeks than one would see in a year in New York.

The writer is deeply obligated to the editor of the Labor Clarion for the publication of these few lines, and would be pleased to have any resident of San Francisco contemplating a visit to New York drop him a line, that he may be given an opportunity to repay the many kindnesses shown him while touring through the grandest city on the Pacific Coast.

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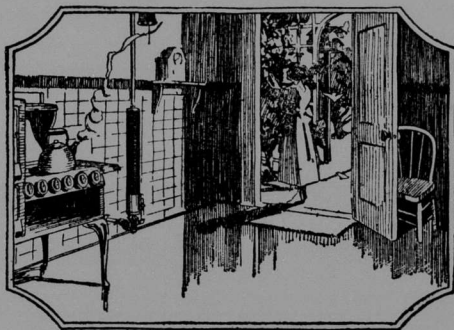
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at Twenty-second

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of August 4, 1922.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Mailables No. 18—George Wyatt, S. Finnigan. Cooks No. 44—Steve Shelkert, H. J. Neilsen, John B. Held, Chris Swensen. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, stating that the Brotherhood of Maintenance and Ways has been reinstated in full with the American Federation of Labor, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of State Federations and Central Bodies. From Mr. Herman, tailor, relative to the "union label." From U. S. Senator Johnson, relative to Senate Bill No. 3773, Henry Ford proposition to develop Muscle Shoals, and the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting and regulating the employment of child labor. From Union Label Trades Department, with reference to the union label, card and button.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Musicians' Union, regarding a dance given at Roesch Hall, Sunday evenings, with non-union music. From Street Carmen's Union, relative to the salary of receivers of the Municipal Railway Co. From Retail Clerks' Union, requesting a conference with several retail merchants located in the Mission district.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the State Federation of Labor.

Requests complied with—From the Labor Bureau, Inc., requesting indorsement of its work. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing form of wages and hours and requesting Council to give the desired information.

The Convention Call of the California State Federation of Labor was read, and it was moved and seconded that the Council send two delegates to the convention; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—The request of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union for a boycott of the firm of West-Elliott & Gordon was referred to the Secretary and Brother Wilson for Adjustment. The communication from the American Legion, inclosing tickets for their building fund, was ordered filed and the tickets returned; the Secretary directed to communicate with the Post setting forth the reason for Council's action. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted a progressive report which was received and ordered filed.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Reported the White Lunches, Chris's, and Compton's unfair to their organizations. Grocery Clerks—The Piggly-Wiggly still unfair; look for the Clerks' button when making purchases.

Report of Joint Committee on Labor Day Celebration—The celebration will consist of an entertainment and literary exercises, to be concluded with a grand ball, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, on the evening of September 4th.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Non-Partisan Political Committee—Your committee submitted a lengthy report, which will be sent to the affiliated unions.

Brother Dupuy addressed the Council on the work of the American Federation of Teachers' Convention held recently in the East.

Mr. R. S. Croskey addressed the Council and extended fraternal greetings from the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Nominations for Delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention—Delegates Wm. T. Bonsor, James W. Mullen, Wm. Turner, Roland Roche, Frank Ferguson.

Receipts—\$441.57. **Expenses**—\$167.01.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; and to patronize the Municipal Railroads whenever possible.—J. O'C.

GOMPERS COMMENDS NOLAN.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1922.

Hon. John I. Nolan,

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Nolan:

During the session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, June 12-24, 1922, at Cincinnati, your splendid work in Congress in the interest of labor and the people was highly commended in the report of the Executive Council and reports of the committees which were unanimously adopted.

The undersigned was instructed to convey to you in writing the sincere appreciation of the convention, speaking for the organized wage earners of the country, for your services in Congress in behalf of labor legislation.

The Executive Council cited instances in which you had been of great assistance to the cause of labor.

It is indeed a pleasant duty to inform you of the unanimous action. At the same time I desire to express my personal appreciation of the many things done by you to advance the cause of labor and the people. There never has been a time when your assistance was needed, let it be any hour of the day or night, that you have not willingly given your time and ability in the interest of our great cause. Although there were times when you were ill, it did not prevent you from leaving a sick bed against physician's orders, to be present in the House when something of grave import to labor was under consideration.

It is the earnest wish of the delegates who attended the convention, as well as myself, that you will be spared many years of life to further the cause to which you have so nobly devoted your energies. In the name of the 4,500,000 trade unionists I also thank you most cordially for what you have done in their interests, as well as in the interest of the great mass of the people.

(Signed) SAM GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.



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Brief Items of Interest

Future meetings of Waitresses' Union No. 48 are to be held in Moose Hall on Jones street.

James Lord, president of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor, is in San Francisco as the personal representative of President Gompers. He expects to remain hereabouts for some time on official business.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union has named the following committee to arrange for a smoker and high jinks to be given in Eagles' Hall on the night of August 15th: W. E. Pessel, Bert Patton, H. F. Fleischman, Harry Ring and J. P. Griffin.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 8 has elected S. Finnegan and G. Wyatt delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

R. E. Crosky of New York City, general organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, has been assigned to duty in San Francisco and vicinity for the next twelve months. Crosky addressed the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has selected the following delegates to the Labor Council: Stephen Sherkert, H. J. Nielsen, John B. Held, Christopher Swensen.

The Labor Council will send two delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held at Long Beach the first week in October. The candidates already placed in nomination are: William T. Bonsor, James W. Mullen, William Turner, Roland M. Roche and Frank Ferguson. Final nomination will be made tonight. The election will be held on the following Friday night.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Downie of the plumbers, Charles W. Mundy of the machinists, George Mattocks of the carpenters.

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco will be represented at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held at Long Beach the first week in October, by six delegates. They are: Daniel Gorman, Jack O'Keefe, Charles Hawley, Charles Childs, Edward Flatley and Miss Annie Brown.

That the American Federation of Teachers is making satisfactory progress in the work of organizing the public school teachers of the United States is the report made by E. J. Dupuy to the Labor Council last Friday night. He was recently appointed a general organizer for the American Federation of Teachers, without salary.

The San Francisco Molders' Union has elected A. T. Wynn a delegate to the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, vice J. J. Gibson.

In line with the policy of retrenchment, the Navy Department is gradually reducing its forces at various navy yards and has under consideration the closing of several navy yards at an early date, according to a bulletin issued by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

That members of affiliated unions must refrain from doing any work in outside shops for the railroads during the strike of the railway shopmen are the instructions received by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council from the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

NON-PARTISAN RECOMMENDATIONS.

Report of the Joint Committee of the San Francisco American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committee.

For State primary election, Tuesday, August 29, 1922, we respectfully submit for the approval, indorsement and support of members of organized labor and their friends in San Francisco the names of the following candidates, who by their records have proven themselves meriting labor's support:

For United States Senator: Hiram W. Johnson.

For Congressman of the Fourth District: Hugo Ernst.

For Congressman of the Fifth District: John I. Nolan.

For State Senators:

Eighteenth Senatorial District: Victor J. Canepa.

Twenty-second Senatorial District: J. J. Crowley.

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District: Daniel C. Murphy.

In the Twentieth Senatorial District the indorsement is left open, for the reason that two of the candidates, P. J. Gray and George Lee, have both bad records as Assemblymen, and the two new men, James Brennan and Elmer Robinson, have no records on which to base a reliable estimate.

For Assemblymen:

Twenty-first Assembly District: Fred C. Hawes.

Twenty-second Assembly District: Thomas A. Mitchell.

Twenty-third Assembly District: Joseph F. Burns.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District: Walter J. Schmidt.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District: William B. Hornblower.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District: Roy Fellom.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District: Harry F. Morrison.

Thirtieth Assembly District: Clarence Morris.

Thirty-first Assembly District: Albert A. Rosenshine.

Thirty-second Assembly District: George W. Warren.

Thirty-third Assembly District: John Badaracco.

New men are running in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, and as we have no records on which to base an estimate, we have left these nominations open.

Respectfully submitted,

SAN FRANCISCO A. F. of L. NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL COMMITTEE.

George S. Hollis, President; John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

RUN OUT OF DENVER.

William Z. Foster was run out of Denver and Colorado last Sunday by state rangers under direction of Adjutant General P. J. Harmrock.

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